

# SPORTS

## Gymnastics championship in full swing

(Continued from page 1)

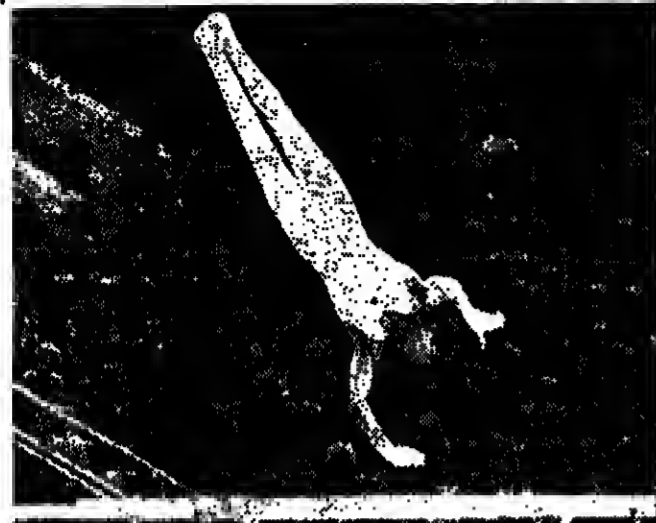
We'll be able to see how much the Olympic winners have improved. I guess Olympic competitors will have to come up with more complex and polished programmes to succeed. I look forward to the performances those sportsmen who were barred by politicians from attending the Moscow Olympics.

How do you see gymnastics developing?

The current championship will see more intensive exercises per unit of time indicative of the gymnasts' desire to cut the pauses down to a minimum, through the introduction of more complex elements.

Coaches have been working hard on supportless exercises. Over the past year there has been a marked increase in the share of such exercises (especially in the men's horizontal bar and the pommel horse) in well-known gymnasts' programmes.

The championship is already under way, but newsmen and experts who are usually fairly



Kodzi Ismayaki (Japan) performing a compulsory programme at the start of the championship.



IGP President Yuri Tilor addresses newsmen's questions.

lavish with their forecasts, are keeping a low profile. In fact explained by the emergence of many unknown names in world gymnastics. We nevertheless asked the President which of the participants he fancied to win.

What with a 17,000-strong home support, the hosts will undoubtedly try hard to retain their leading position gained at the 1980 Olympics, he replied. On balance, the Soviet line-up features budding, though experienced, sportsmen. Their main competition, I believe, will come from the GDR, Japan, Romania, China, the USA and Bulgaria. However, it won't surprise me to see little-known entrants from countries with only a short gymnastics history on the victory stand.

One of the strong favourites, Roland Brunkner, of the GDR, floor exercises world, European, and Olympic champion, believes this will be one of the most exciting and representative championships in gymnastics history. The organization, preparation of the training centres, and fascinating cultural programme have a really Olympic scope, he remarked.

Now that pre-start worries are over, Olympians once again hold the attention of sports fans both in this country and abroad.

Alexander BUTSENIN,  
Yuryan LAFANG

Photos by Ilyo Grahlovsky



Henrik Bertelsen (Denmark).

## DELHI PRIMING FOR GAMES

Exactly in a year's time from now the Indian capital will welcome the 9th Asian Games.

Preparations for the forum are in full swing. Under construction or reconstruction are 17 sports facilities, the Games village, ten hotels and seven mo-

tor routes, and many streets and highways are being expanded. The main sports areas, a 75,000-seat stadium, is going up in south-eastern Delhi.

India originated the idea of holding such Games once in four years, and the first forum

was held in Delhi back in 1951 attended by 490 entrants from 11 countries, who competed in six sports. The 9th Games, whose motto will be "Friendship and Fraternity Forever", are expected to draw 30 nations. The programme of 21 sports will feature, for the first time, handball, rowing, equestrian sport and golf.

## THE CHAMPION WHO NEVER STOPS PLAYING

(Continued from page 1)

at that. Compare this with Robert Fischer's 127 wins, 198 draws and 61 defeats.

Karpov's mastery and correct intelligent behaviour gained him the universal respect of those present at the match, including local residents, who, on meeting the Grandmaster, wished him yet new accomplishments.

Karpov used several theoretical novelties, especially important in the open variant of the Spanish game, which in the champion's words, is an old and seemingly thoroughly studied variant. We looked hours on this issue three years back, he stresses, and it seems the challenger and I came to divergent conclusion in preparing for the match. Curiously enough, in the same position we studied at home and in the 13th move, which proved fatal for Korchnoi, I managed to strike two different blows nearly equal in strength. This set Korchnoi thinking for as long as two hours and ten minutes—which happened extremely rarely and also proved the thoroughness of my preparations for the match.

Questioned by a TASS correspondent whether the challenger behaved correctly, Karpov replied: You've asked a question knowing in advance the answer is no. Chess psychology, i.e., the analysis of one's opponent's chess tastes has to be kept quite distinct from unsportsmanlike behaviour during competition. I must admit that at some states of the match Korchnoi's behaviour affected me adversely. You see, I developed a feeling of disgust peculiarly

compelled with strange curiosity: what other dirty tricks will the man come up with? But I had to take myself in hand, and the sooner the better for the bad person still remained a strong player and could cash in on his "illegal activities". I took a firm decision to pay no more attention to his tricks.

Hare it would be appropriate to mention that the world champion first learned to play chess at the age of seven, quickly showing his tremendous ability. In 1960 he became a chess master; in 1968 he won the Junior world championship and was made International Master; and, in April 1975, he was proclaimed the 12th world champion in chess history, a title he has retained to this day.

Karpov graduated from the economics department of Leningrad University and is research associate at a similar department of Moscow University. He is married with a two-year-old son, also called Anatoly.

Karpov has as many as seven Oscars to his credit—the coveted trophy awarded each year by the International Association of Chess Writers to the player of the year.

Anatoly is the author of several books, is Editor-in-Chief of the "64-Chess Review", and an active popularizer of the game among children.

He told newsmen, while the match was still in progress, that he would play next in international tournaments in Bilbao and Yugoslavia.

Moscow-Moscow Viktor BABIKIN

## ICE HOCKEY SNAPSHOTS

With 30 points, Kladivo Poldi is now at the top of the Czechoslovak championship table with Jihlava Dukla two points behind.

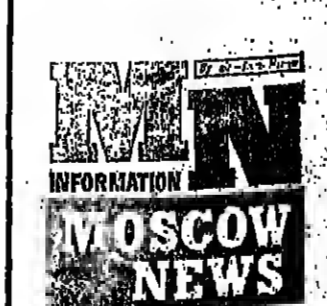
Montreal Canadiens, Edmonton Oilers, Boston Bruins and

NY Islanders are level at 21 points each at the top of the NHL standings. Edmonton and Chicago checked up the highest score of 97 goals each in 47 rounds, and Montreal and Minnesota the lowest, at 43 goals each.



Spartak scores its fourth goal in the game with Krylya Sovetov, thus winning yet another match in the national hockey series. The Central continues to breathe down the neck of the leader, the Central Army Club.

Photo by Andrei Golovinskiy



## EDITORIAL BOARD

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## DIALOGUE FOR PEACE AND COOPERATION

The great importance of a political dialogue between nations, particularly in the present international situation which also influences relations between states, was underlined by Leonid Brezhnev and the FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the joint communique issued at the end of the Soviet leader's visit to the FRG.

It is stated in the communique that the two sides believe that such a dialogue should correspond to the task facing all states of solving the urgent problems of the day. They consider it imperative that both states, in accordance with their responsibilities, should contribute to the positive and stable development of the international

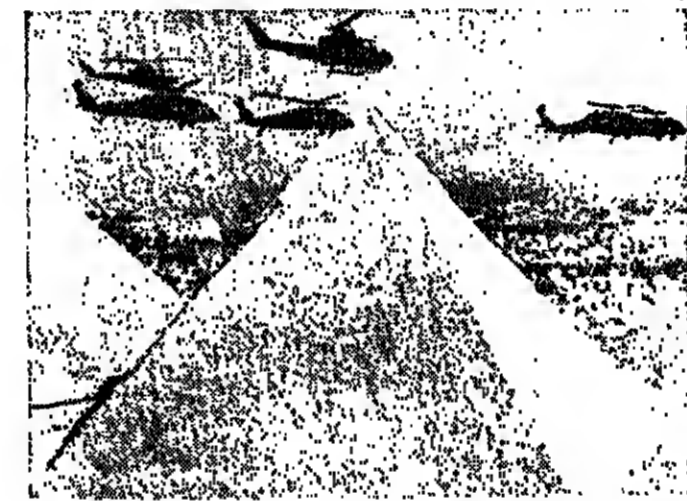
situation and to securing a lasting peace.

In bilateral relations, the two leaders gave a positive assessment of the results of economic and technical cooperation.

The USSR and the FRG are in favour of greater cooperation in culture, science, technology, education, sport and tourism.

The two states attach particular importance to the continuation of the process of limiting and reducing strategic nuclear weapons. Satisfaction was expressed over the negotiations between the USSR and the USA which are to begin on November 30 in Geneva.

Some differences over this issue are noted in the communique. At the same time, the two sides believe that the establishment of the balance of arms and armaments on the lowest possible level, to be discussed at the forthcoming talks, is of prime importance for strengthening stability and international security.



Large-scale military exercises are now under way in Egypt's Western Desert, involving the American rapid deployment force and Egyptian detachments. The exercises are intended to expand American presence in the Middle East, to show off American military might in this strategically important region and to emphasize the fact that, following the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, America is investing Egypt with the role of its gendarme in the region. In the photo: American helicopter gunships in Egypt.

## UN APPROVES MAJOR INITIATIVE

New York. The Soviet proposal, "To Prevent Nuclear Disaster. A United Nations Declaration on the Most Important Documents in the Present International Situation" has been approved by the UN First Committee (on politics and security).

The resolution adopted by the committee in support of the Soviet proposal declares that never shall those leaders who decide on the first use of nuclear weapons be justified or forgiven. It is further emphasized that any doctrines allowing for the first use of nuclear weapons or any ac-

tions pushing the world towards a catastrophe are incompatible with the laws of human morality or the lofty ideals of the United Nations. Representatives of 67 countries, including those of India, Algeria, Mexico, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Cyprus, Mozambique, and Peru voted for the Soviet proposal. In this way the member-countries of the United Nations, representing different geographical regions, expressed their negative attitude towards the imperialist policy of pushing the world towards nuclear catastrophe.

## ANOTHER ATTACK BY RACISTS

Victoria. Reuter-TASS. Security forces in the Republic of Seychelles have routed a gang of South African mercenaries who were attempting a coup d'etat.

Nearly 100 paratroopers landed in Victoria's International airport on the island of Mahé

from a plane belonging to the Swazi Air company. Some of the mercenaries were detained. A curfew was imposed, and in his address to the nation, President A. René said that "the government is keeping the situation under control."

## FACTS AND EVENTS

© The Israeli occupation authorities have ordered a one-month suspension of the "Al-Fajr" newspaper, published in Jerusalem. This step has been taken because of the newspaper's active opposition to reprisals by the Israeli military

against the Palestinian population in the occupied territories.

© In Haiti, 44 per cent of the population live below the official poverty line. Four-fifths of the population are without permanent jobs.

## Envoys of goodness, humanism and peace

The responsibility of people working in the arts for the future of mankind is greater now than it has ever been. Peace on earth can be won and an effort should be spared in this respect. History has plentiful examples of the effectiveness of joint effort for lofty ideals.

Those words come from the address to foreign artists adopted at the recent 5th Congress of Russia's artists held recently in Moscow. In the course of four days, delegates to the Congress, leading figures in the field of the visual arts, summed up their Union activities over the last five years and developed plans for the future.

Nature itself decreed that the visual arts should serve the cause of uniting peoples on earth. They know no linguistic barriers, are capable of touching the hearts of wide sections of the public and of having a direct and profound effect on social conscience. It is emphasized in the address. The eternal theme of art—its appeal to man's goodness and humanism—is more vital today than ever before and in the work of the artists living on this earth it should serve the cause of peace, freedom and national independence.

## Round the Soviet Union

● A DEPOSIT OF TIN CALLED PRAYOURMUSKOYE HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE EASTERN SECTION OF THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY IN THE KHABAROVSK TERRITORY. Prospecting here has been carried out over an area of nearly four thousand square kilometres. The use of computers has speeded the processing of geophysical material and a dozen or so mineral deposits have been prepared for industrial development.

## THE MOSKVA IN TASHKENT

Assembly work has been completed on the 23-storey Moskva Hotel, the latest building in the Uzbek capital Tashkent. The Moskva, which is designed to withstand the frequent earthquakes typical in the area, is



In the old part of the city, it can accommodate 1,150 guests and, when it opens next year, it will be the largest and most comfortable hotel in Uzbekistan.

## Gold double for Soviet gymnasts



The USSR carried off both the men's and women's team titles at the 21st world championships at the covered Stadium of the Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex in Moscow, with the men totaling 583.85 points and the women 389.3.

Japan ran up in the men's competition with 588.85 points, followed by China with 583.9 points. The Chinese women came home second with 384.6 points, ahead of the GDR (382.1).

The USSR men's squad dominated throughout, with Alexander Dityatin, Alexander Tkachov, Bogdan Makuts, Yuri Koryolov, Artur Akopyan and Pavel Sut showing amazing consistency in the complex compulsory exercises and developing a 2.1-point lead over Japan, widening



Soviet gymnasts team—the best in the world.

It isier by yet another point after the floor exercises. Japanese manager Fujimoto Sun told a press conference he had never seen so steady and strong a team as the Soviet squad. It is stressed, a single whole.

10.01

The gymnasts' proficiency grows in leaps and bounds. It is hard to remember tournaments of this calibre at which judges have been so generous in handing out high marks. In the compulsory programme, for instance, the Soviet men won two 10.0 marks, only 9.95, ten 9.9 and 14.9.

Akopyan and Tkachov, of the USSR, got top marks on the horizontal bar as did Yury Tilor of China.

(Continued on page 2)



Yuri Koryolov from the winning Soviet team.

## UN CALL TO BAN CHEMICAL WEAPONS

New York. A call to conclude a Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological and Toxin Weapons and Their Destruction has come from the First Committee of the UN General Assembly.

The resolution adopted by the Committee stresses the urgent need that a convention to the effect be concluded.

The resolution expresses profound concern in view of the

manufacture of new types of chemical weapons, threatening a growing arms race in chemical, bacteriological and toxin weapons, and hindering the drawing up of a convention. During the debate on the issue, many delegates expressed alarm at the American Administration's decision to launch into production of the so-called binary gases.

It is remarkable that the American delegation was only one to vote against the resolution supported by 127 countries.

## GENERALS AGAINST ARMS RACE

The Hague. A group of generals, who only recently held senior positions in the armed forces of a number of NATO countries, have issued a memorandum addressed to the Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers of the NATO member-countries.

The memorandum says that they reject the attempts at gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union and calls for a political and not military solution of West-East conflicts. The generals say that a world war cannot be won or limited to certain regions. A conflict, unleashed

with the use of nuclear weapons, is a threat to all mankind.

The signatories of the memorandum reject NATO's so-called dual decision and condemn the United States decision on beginning the full-scale production of the neutron bomb.

The memorandum was signed by Generals Gert Bastian (FRG), Johan Kriell (Norway), Francisco da Costa Gomes (Portugal), Georgios Kumanakos (Greece), von Meyenfeld (Netherlands), Nino Pasti (Italy), and Admiral Antoine Sanguinetti (France).

## CRUISE ON THE ASSEMBLY LINE

San Francisco. Building up its military potential, the United States has embarked on the production of the airborne cruise missiles. The first such missile, made for the US Air Force has left the assembly line of the

Boeing factory in Kent, Washington. Under its first order, Boeing is to produce 705 cruise airborne missiles. A spokesman for the company has said that by December 1982, about 16 B-52 strategic bombers will carry 12 such missiles each.



A little more effort, mes, and we shall get this bomb clean quite pure.

Drawing by I. Olfengender

## PEKING'S POLICIES WORRY INDONESIA

Jakarta. By their generous assurances to countries in South-East Asia of their intention to live in peace and friendship with them, the Peking leaders only camouflage their policies of submitting the region to their control. Thus writes Indonesian Foreign Minister, Chazali bin Shafie, in "The Indonesian Times" newspaper. In his article, the minister stresses his conviction that the ultimate goal of Peking's policy, with reference to the ASEAN nations, is for China to engulf them. For this purpose,

Peking continues, among other things, to maintain in the countries in the region different extremist groupings which it incites to armed struggle against the legitimate governments of the countries in which they are operating.

Chazali bin Shafie expressed alarm in view of the likelihood that if China buys American weapons, some of them may eventually find their way to anti-government forces in South-East Asia.

## RESULTS OF THE ARAB SUMMIT

Rabat. It has been announced in the Moroccan city of Rabat that the Arab summit has ended earlier than scheduled. A single meeting was held at which only one item from a previously extensive agenda, namely, the situation in the south of the Lebanon, which is consistently subjected to aggressive attacks of Israel, was discussed. A resolution was adopted in staunch support of the people of Lebanon. In the meantime, it has been decided to convene another Arab summit in Pez. According to King Hassan II of Morocco, the decision to discontinue the summit was taken in view "of the serious character" of the topics on the agenda. The date for the next summit meeting will be decided by the Arab League Foreign Ministers.

Observers point out that the early end to the summit is due to sharp differences between delegates over ways to settle the Middle East conflict, and, in particular, over the Saudi initiative.

## AMERICAN POLITICIANS CALL FOR PEACE

New York. The American Committee on East-West Accord, a public organization, has sent a letter to President Reagan urging him to back the Soviet proposal that the first use of nuclear weapons be considered a crime of the first magnitude against humanity.

The letter appeals to the American Administration to renounce its suicidal plans for waging "limited" nuclear war and stresses the need for building up relations with the Soviet Union based on the principle of equal security for both sides.

Signatories to the letter include such prominent political figures as former Senator J. Culver and J. Fulbright, former Deputy Secretary of State G. Ball, noted economist J. Galbraith, former US Ambassador to the USSR G. Kennan, former US Secretary of the Army S. Rosor, and many others.

## TWO MORE FOR 'NUCLEAR CLUB'?

Tokyo. South Korea and Taiwan are speeding up their military nuclear programmes, the "Asahi" newspaper reports. The nuclear facilities in these two countries are producing plutonium which can be used for the manufacture of nuclear weapons. According to the newspaper, Taipei will be able to produce nuclear weapons of its own in two or three years, and Seoul in five years.

## SADAT'S OPPONENTS RELEASED IN EGYPT

Cairo. The Egyptian authorities have released 31 out of the one thousand five hundred people arrested last September on Sadat's instructions. Among the freed men are K. Abdallah and M. Khalil, leaders of the National Progressive Unionist Party. M. H. Mourad, Deputy Chairman of the Socialist Party of Labour, as well as M. Helwan, the former and former chief editor of the "al-Ahram" newspaper.



Thousands of Dutchmen, together with people from other countries, arrived in Amsterdam to take part in an anti-war rally. They gathered in the streets to say their resolute "No" to dangerous US and NATO plans. The slogan carried such messages as "No to Nuclear Weapons!", "Reject the NATO Missile Saloon!", "Reagan, Take Your Missiles Back From Europe".

In the photo: servicemen taking part in the rally.

## FACTS and EVENTS

① Last year, American investments in France stood at \$300 million dollars as against \$200 million in 1979. The penetration of American capital into the country affects such industries as electronics, car manufacturing and the food industry.

② If the present crisis continues, hundreds of jobs will be lost forever in the American motor industry, said R. Smith, Chairman of General Motors Board of Directors, in Los Angeles.

③ 127 new hospitals and polyclinics are to be built in different provinces of Ethiopia next year within the framework of the national public health development programme, which is under way in the country.

④ By the end of October, the population of the Japanese capital stood at 11,634,428 people, reports the Tokyo Department of Prefecture.

⑤ France has exploded a nuclear device on the atoll Mururoa in the Pacific, an official spokesman for the Elysée Palace has announced in Paris.

## ISLAND TRAGEDY

London. "Danger", "Landing categorically prohibited", thus read the notices put up many years ago now on the small island of Grinard off Scotland's Atlantic coast. Its only visitors are Ministry of Defence experts in protective dress.

According to the BBC, the Ministry of Defence has again officially confirmed that the island is contaminated by anthrax spores and will remain infected for many centuries to come.

Way back in World War II, the island was used for experiments involving chemical and bacteriological weapons. Today, Grinard serves as a grim reminder that the development of new lethal weapons continues in Britain unabated.

## 40 YEARS IN THE JUNGLE

Tokyo. For many years now, representatives of the Japanese Health and Social Security Ministry have been searching for soldiers of the Japanese World War II Imperial Army in the small state of the Solomon Islands, in the Pacific. They say the soldiers have been hiding on the islands for nearly 40 years, convinced that the war is not yet over. Although military officials have dropped leaflets explaining that hostilities are at an end, the soldiers refuse to "surrender", and not one of them has yet emerged from the jungle.

## Science and technology

## LASER TO HELP IN CONSTRUCTION OF PRAGUE

New laser devices have been developed at the department of special geodesy of the Higher Technical School in Prague. The laser's unique ability "to see" through the earth is to be put to new use in the construction of the Metro in the Czechoslovak capital. The new device will considerably help increase the accuracy of the joint when digging tunnels from two directions: the deviation won't exceed two centimetres.

## MOLECULAR CLOUDS ON THE EDGE OF THE GALAXY

With the help of the 11-metre radio telescope at the National Radioastronomic Observatory, American astronomers have discovered large clouds of molecules lying along the Milky Way

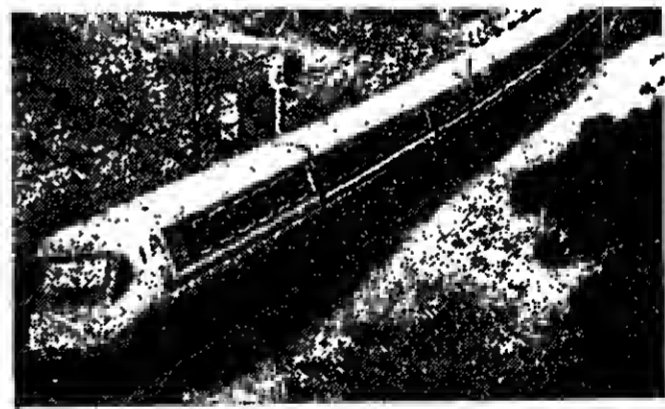
in a place where the stars are probably born.

Most of these clouds form a spiral sleeve, 30,000 light years long, lying at a distance of between 30,000 and 50,000 light years from the earth.

These clouds consist of molecules like those of hydrogen and carbon dioxide. Some of them are 200 light years long, and their mass is 100,000 that of the sun. It is believed that the clouds are similar, except that they have a lower temperature, to the molecular clouds already discovered in the inner part of the Galaxy.

## PEST CONTROL SYMPOSIUM

Pest control in agriculture, specifically in grain crop farming, was the subject of an international symposium held in Halle, the GDR. Scientists from seven countries, including the Soviet Union, made over 60 reports. Special attention was given to pollution-free methods for pest control.



A new electric-driven train is being tested in Britain. Thanks to a number of improvements, including better outflows, the train features a 20 to 40 per cent better acceleration performance than conventional ones. It will serve about 100 passengers travelling from London to Glasgow. The effort took 13 years and cost 35 million pounds.

## OF INTEREST

## SEE YOU LATER ALLIGATOR!

To escape from the heat 27-year-old American Allen Clemlen decided to take a dip in the cool ocean waters off the shores of Florida. He found himself, however, struggling for his life with a three-metre long alligator which attacked him not far from the shore.

Such incidents are not infrequent in Florida state where the local population for studying wild animals has calculated that the state's present human population is barely ten times greater than that of its alligators.

If all began some ten years ago when, as a result of uncontrolled hunting, the alligators were threatened with extinction.



and therefore hurriedly added to the list of protected species. The undernourished Florida, forgetting that alligators are not always man's enemies, even began feeding them. Today, the swamps, rivers and lakes including those in the city of Florida are teeming with the ungrateful beasts.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## PENTAGON'S DANGEROUS PLANS

There are no doubts about the aim pursued by the organizers of military campaigns in the Middle East. As is known, the Bright Star was under the Pentagon's programme, on exercise in the transfer and deployment of troops, the seizure and retention of strategic targets and positions, writes V. Pereseda in PRAVDA.

The author says that on the eve and during the exercises the Pentagon's representatives, speculating on the mythical "Soviet menace", said more than once that the United States wanted to demonstrate its opportunities for "defending" the region, specifically Egypt, from "serious danger". But this camouflage is ludicrous, V. Pereseda stresses. The Bright Star exercises are nothing else but a crude attempt by the United States to put military pressure on the countries of the region in order to keep them within the sphere of its hegemonic interests.

It is reported from Washington that one more action of this type, Bright Star-3 exercises, is scheduled for next year.

## A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL EVENT

It can be stated now that the visit of Leonid Brezhnev to the PRG has fully justified the hopes placed on it, proved to be more than a success, writes the LITBURNAYAYA GAZETA news analyst Vitaliy Kabyala. He points out that the deepening, expansion, simulation of all sorts of contacts between the USSR and the PRG and the improvement of their relations go beyond the framework of contacts between our two states. All this is of direct concern to other countries and may become a catalyst of positive processes leading to the relaxation of tensions both in Europe and the whole world.

In this connection, the suspicions which in some places were linked with negotiations in Bonn look far-fetched and groundless. The suspicions were that one of the aims set by the Soviet Union, a party to negotiations, was the intention to sow in Western Europe seeds of anti-Americanism, animosity in the relations between the United States and its allies.

It would be absurd, simply not to believe, the author stresses, that the Soviet foreign policy can be guided by such petty calculations. We need neither the American military threat which now permanently resides in Europe nor anti-Americanism here. Conducting our policy, we display readiness to develop equitable, fruitful relations with all the states — both European and American and all other continents; the relations based on sovereign equality and respect for mutual interests.

## PEKING'S HAND-OUTS

In payment for Chinese hand-outs the military regime of Zin al-Hag is drawing the country into the US-Chinese collusion directed against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. SLEKAYA ZHIGEN writes, commenting on the recent visit to Islamabad by Yang Deshi, Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army. Besides, US and Chinese military-economic deliveries strengthen the Pakistani regime, which pursues a policy of reprisals against its own people.

The newspaper points out that military bases and arsenals are being set up in Pakistan with the technical assistance of Chinese specialists. A tank factory and a complex to repair combat aircraft have already been brought into operation. Chinese air defence rocket units are already stationed in the mountain area of Gilgit.

The present tour by the Chinese military leader, the commentary stresses, proceeded within the framework of the practical knocking together of a Washington-Peking-Islamabad military axis which poses a threat to the peoples of South-West and South Asia.

## THREAT TO ASIAN COUNTRIES

Commenting on the Manila conference of representatives of the armed forces of 16 Pacific Ocean countries, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out that the conference is only an episode in a whole series of activities at military-political character being carried out by Washington solely to knock together a certain anti-Soviet "community" which would serve as a basis of US policy in that important part of the world.

Admiral Robert Long, Commander of US Armed Forces in the Zone of the Pacific Ocean, again insisted on the need for the United States to seek not only global but also regional military superiority over the Soviet Union, nuclear superiority, in the first place, the article says. He made it clear that the Reagan Administration would not stop short of sending additional contingents of US troops to this or that area of Asia and the Pacific if that is required by the scenario of a conflict.

## VIEWPOINT

Pavel NAUMOV

## BONN LESSONS



As expected, the Soviet-West German summit has introduced new important elements in international relations. Leonid Brezhnev voiced the Soviet willingness to go further than had been determined up to now in implementing measures conducive to reaching accords on nuclear weapons in Europe. Given the other side's consent in the memorandum earlier initiated by Moscow, the Soviet Union would be prepared, apart from stopping the further deployment of its SS-20 missiles, to unilaterally cut down on some of its nuclear medium-range arms in the European part of the country as goodwill gesture. This would be in anticipation of reciprocal measures as it were, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, in working towards a lower level on which the USSR and the USA could agree during their forthcoming talks.

Such is the new substantive element of the Soviet position and a real practical contribution to the creation of favourable conditions for such talks getting under way in Geneva, on November 30.

The USSR has also specified its position on the so-called zero option which is so much talked about in the West now. In reality, the Soviet Union is being forced into unilateral disarmament while hundreds of ground, sea and airborne

nuclear weapons belonging to the USA and European NATO countries and trained at the Soviet Union and its allies are to remain intact.

Does the Soviet Union reject the zero option idea outright? The USSR repudiated not its position on this in the Bonn talks. On balance, said Leonid Brezhnev, we favour a Europe free of nuclear weapons — both medium-range and tactical weapons. This would be a real zero option and a fair one for all sides.

Prominent among other important elements of the Bonn meeting was the style of the talks. It was the style of the talks, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, that we wish to better understand each other, significantly, the countries, while not ducking their differences, sought to build bridges rather than to deepen the ditches separating them.

This is the style of international meetings worked out in the most fruitful years of détente — and such a style is of critical importance today, because there will be new meetings of world significance, from which mankind hopes for an end to the ruinous arms race.

At the current historical stage which gives us all cause for new hope, the developments standing in the way of the implementation of the opening possibilities

seem particularly intolerable.

This is primarily the continuing emphasis in Western politics and propaganda on the implementation of the NATO notorious "rearmament" decision as a lever of pressure on the Soviet Union.

Statements by some quite responsible figures to the effect that the implementation of the NATO rearmament decision should start in late 1983 simply sound out of place, and this is especially true of the pro-Atlantic, and even more correctly, of the pro-American press. Yrvo to overseas form, it is talking, lies with the language it uses engaging in commonplace blackmail. In the days leading up to the Bonn meeting, it persistently advised Federal Chancellor Schmidt to vigorously remind the Russians of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles which, in case of their "intransigence", would appear in Europe in two years' time. Helg and Weinberger rushed to defend this statement by claiming, according to DPA, that the December 1979 NATO decision still stands following Reagan's new option proposal. It could be argued that the "dual decision" had in reality been drafted by the US in 1979, but this would be a distortion of the truth.

Another important aspect is the presence in Europe of 904 medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union.

More barriers are being thrown up by publicists which are using information sources for crude distortion of Soviet policies and intentions and are sowing hatred and distrust among nations.

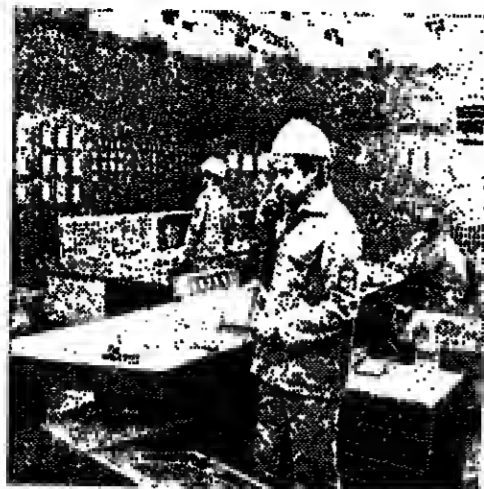
One conclusion is obvious: meaningful solutions which could free mankind from the arms race danger are impossible without the renunciation of "cold war" strategies.

## Round the Soviet Union

● THE PLANTING OF NEW VINEYARDS HAS BEGUN IN AZERBAIJAN. For the first time grapes will be grown in the republic at a height of 2,000 metres above sea level. The planting is being undertaken under the Azerbaijan programme for viticulture up to 1990 to ensure that grape production goes up to 2.5-3 million tonnes a year. This year, the Azerbaijan grape yield stands at nine million six thousand tonnes.

● A SYSTEM OF PURIFICATION INSTALLATIONS WHICH RECENTLY WENT INTO ACTION NEAR THE CITY OF VILNIUS WILL ENSURE CLEAN WATER IN THE RIVER NERIS. It has been set up under a comprehensive plan for the water conservation in the Baltic area. By 1985, all Lithuanian rivers, lakes and ponds should be reliably protected from pollution.

● A GEOMAGNETIC MAP OF THE SOVIET UNION HAS BEEN COMPILED BY SCIENTISTS ON THE BASIS OF DATA RECEIVED FROM GROUND, MARINE, AEROMAGNETIC AND SPACE PHOTOGRAPHY. With its help specialists will be able to locate mineral deposits and to obtain more detailed information on structure of the earth's depths. This was reported at the 2nd All-Union Congress of Geomagnetists, in Tbilisi. Other topics discussed were the results of a study of the earth's magnetic field and of other planets in the Solar system, and a programme for further research. Geomagnetologists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia are among the delegates.



Control panel of the third, 600,000 kW unit.

## BELOYARSK NUCLEAR PLANT

The Beloyarsk atomic power station, located 60 kilometres from the city of Sverdlovsk in the Urals, was hooked up to the nationwide grid in April 1984.

Its first unit had a modest 100,000 kW capacity compared with present times, while the second, launched three years later, was twice as powerful. The third reactor on the site, rated at 600,000 kW, came into operation at the close of the year five-year period. One feature of the plant is the overheating of steam (for gelling the right permeability) immediate in a nuclear reactor, which enabled the use of used isotope turbines almost without retreating them.

The total capacity of Soviet nuclear plants tops 13,000,000 kW, and another 24,000,000 to 26,000,000 kW will be added in the current five-year period. New nuclear plants will be practically solely responsible for increases in power production to the European part of the country to the next few years.

Control over radiation is very thorough. The personnel of the Soviet stations, for instance,

gets a yearly radiation dose ten times below the acceptable sanitary norm. There is also control over radioactivity in the air, soil, plants, water and so on, and the data are always the same—the radiation situation on the grounds surrounding the plant remains the same while the radiation level does not exceed the normal level of radiation.

However favourable the radiation situation around the nuclear plants may be, experts continuously work to improve the safety systems. The USSR is starting on the commercial production of home-made reactors which have a very important feature: even the rupture of a main pipe-line carrying radioactive water—the worst possible technical breakdown—will not lead to a breach of acceptable norms.

At present, increasing numbers of nuclear plant specialists are graduating from technical institutes. They are in ever greater demand—not only maintenance experts, but also specialists in protection from radiation of the nuclear stations themselves and of the environment.



The atomic reactor on test neutrons.

## PROSPECTS FOR SHIPPING LINE

The first section of the container terminal in the port of Magadan, which lies in the north of the Sea of Okhotsk, is now in service. The equipment installed there can handle cargoes even at a time of the severest frosts.

Thus, the northernmost maritime container line has been opened linking Magadan with ports of Chukotka and Kolymsk and also with railway junctions in the south of the Far East. Another container terminal is being built in Pelepevsk-Komchatski.

The container transportation system is being expanded at a fast rate in the Far Eastern sea shipping line, the biggest of its kind in the Soviet Union. Specialized ships are added to its fleet.

The Far Eastern sea shipping line has a fleet of container carriers most of which were built in the last five years.

## NEW CITY CENTRE FOR SIBERIA

Architects and engineers from Leningrad have won first prize at a national contest with their plan for a new city centre in Yakutsk.

This city on the Lena River, soon to celebrate its 350th anniversary, continues to grow. The new centre is conceived as a single entity, with a square named after Lenin forming the nucleus of the composition. Around the square will be tall buildings and a spacious esplanade will lead to the river front.

As the area suffers from a fairly severe climate, it has been decided to join most of the buildings in the city centre by means of enclosed heated passages.

## Places to visit



## TEMPLE OF FIRE WORSHIPPERS

The Atashgah temple of fire worshippers, a remarkable monument dating back to the 17th-18th centuries, is situated in the environs of Baku, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan. Indian monks built a temple over the flames burning from the oil-bearing layers below, and performed religious rites. A monastery grew up around the temple.

Pilgrims from Baghdad, Khazeni and Bukhara flocked to the site. Another Indian architectural monument, the Mulani caravanserai, bears witness to the ancient contacts existing between Azerbaijan and India.

Later the temple of fire worshippers became a place of pilgrimage for travellers, including Alexandre Dumas, the French writer. Today thousands of tourists visit the temple.

## SKILFUL POTTERS

That the potters of the remote past had a wealth of creative imagination is proved by samples of utensils collected in Timoshino village by an expedition from the Novgorod museum-preserve of history and architecture.

About 50 items, including tall jugs, frying-pans and oil jars—

are now on view in the Novgorod museum.

People in Timoshino and neighbouring villages have gone to for pottery since time immemorial. Even today there are still people who remember the old methods and the names of the most skilful potters of the past.

## OF INTEREST

## Our feathered friends

The Kenzhagalyev family, from the Alpa village in western Kazakhstan, recently waved goodbye to four swans which having chieft over the homestead, they had come to look on as their home, joined a flock heading for the south.

The swans had spent every day of the summer and the golden autumn with the Kenzhagalyev family. They walked into the Kenzhagalyev backyard and basking in the sun and sat down under the shady branches of a tree. The hospitable Kenzhagalyevs set to work to "entertain" their guests.

A week later the swans were already eating out of the children's hands and even playing with them; the house animals also accepted the swans. The Kenzhagalyevs and members of the local society for the protection of nature are now wondering whether the swans will pay them a return visit in the spring.

## Science and technology

## SUPER-PURE METALS

An installation for purification of metals has been designed at the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. This is very important for electronics, the power industry and other branches of science and technology. The installation puts out up to a tonne of purified metal daily. The new technology has been patented in the USA, the FRG and other countries.

The novelty is based on a method of evaporation of salts from solutions. At a very high temperature which is produced in the furnace, black tin, for example, turns into a melt from which lead, lithium, antimony and arsenic gradually evaporate.

## PROTOTYPE OF EXPERIMENTAL THERMONUCLEAR REACTOR

Work has begun in the Soviet Union to build the Tokamak-15 installation. When completed, the installation will bring Soviet

physicists much nearer to resolving the problem of controlled thermonuclear fusion, believes Academician Boris Kadomtsev, a leading Soviet expert in the field.

Contacted by TASS, he said Tokamak-15 will make it possible to raise plasma's temperature up to 70 to 100 million degrees Centigrade. By contrast, the temperature on the sun's surface is a mere six thousand degrees while inside the sun it amounts to about twenty million degrees Centigrade.

Kadomtsev described Tokamak-15 as a prototype of an experimental thermonuclear reactor. Work has continued for thirty years now in control thermonuclear fusion. These efforts are extremely important because, should the problem be successfully resolved, mankind will have enough energy for millions of years ahead.

To carry out thermonuclear fusion, a temperature of some one hundred million degrees is required. The Soviet Tokamak-15 made it possible to reach a temperature of between 10 and 13 million degrees. But it can be raised much higher by using vibrating gyroscopes, developed by Soviet scientists. The gyroscopes, which are microwave oscillators, represent a promising way of producing high-temperature plasmas, Kadomtsev said.

## A FLYING LIBRARY

A flying library has been organized in attempt to bring the residents of the islands of Estonia. The government of this Baltic republic has allotted helicopters to deliver literature to the islands in a period of the autumn storms or a heavy ice situation when ferries do not function.

By now 700 mass libraries serve all the inhabited localities of the republic. The libraries comprise 33 million volumes of books. If a reader does not find a book he needs in a local library, he may order it from a larger book collection. The readers enjoy the services of libraries free of charge.

## GAZELLES

## UNDER PROTECTION

Central Asian gazelles, rare animals which are entered in the "Red Data Book", are no longer threatened with extinction. The breed of gazelles that have been almost fully exterminated in many regions have been taken under protection in Uzbekistan.

A gazelle nursery has been set up in the republic. Several pairs of the gazelles (which remained in the zoos) have already produced a posterity of two hundred species. According to scientists' forecast, by 1983 the number of these breed of gazelles will reach a thousand.

Twelve state reserves have been set up in the republic on a recommendation of the Uzbekistan Academy of Sciences. Many of them have had a beneficial effect on the destiny of many rare animals. Bakhara deer which have also been included in the international "Red Data Book" are being again settled in the places of ancient habitat.

## 'Golden Apple' for Soviet artists

Boris Diodorov and Oleg Zolov, graphic artists from Moscow, have won the "Golden Apple", the BIS-81 international contest of illustrations for children's books award.

A total of 2,307 illustrations were entered by 261 artists from 38 countries for the contest which is held every two years under UNESCO auspices in Bratislava.

Boris Diodorov won his "Ap-

ple" for a series of illustrations for Selma Lagerlof's book, "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils", done in a complex technique of colour etching for Detsteya Literatura publishers. Oleg Zolov received his award for illustrations for and the design of an edition of Pushkin's fairy tales issued by the Malay publishers.

In Oleg Zolov's studio. Reproductions of books illustrated by the artist.

## VIEWPOINT

Provide the world with coal and let miners live in peace



Late in November, others' unions from all over the world will be attending an international conference "For Peace and Dostoyev" in Newcastle, below, Mikhail SHREBNY, head of the Soviet delegation, and Chairman of the Mining Workers' Union gives his comments on this forthcoming event.

The Soviet coal-miners support the international forum of miners to be convened on the initiative of the National Coal-Mining Union in Great Britain, in the very heart of the British coalfields.

Whatever mountains or seas might divide us, we are all, most probably, thinking about one thing—how money saved through disarmament could be used to benefit people, for the development of new coalfields in remote parts of the world, for example.

Even in the Soviet Union, despite the rapid expansion in the oil and gas industries, the demand for coal is growing as this fuel becomes increasingly important in our fuel and power balance. In 1980, we produced 716 million tonnes of coal a year—the world's second largest coal output. Through the years of the fifth five-year plan in 1981-1985 this output is to go up to 775 million tonnes. Coal-mining is one of the most highly mechanized Soviet industries.

It is planned to achieve the main part of the increment in coal extraction through strip mining. Labour productivity in this latter method of mining is ten times higher, the cost of extracting a tonne of coal is only one-fifth of that in conventional underground mines and labour conditions are much easier. Strip mining is an effective and very important direction in the technical progress of coal-mining. By the end of the fifth five-year plan in 1985, 316 million tonnes of coal will have been extracted from open pits, or 37 per cent more than in 1980, and by 1990—between 380 and 400 million tonnes.

Miners' welfare is also rising. Last September, the government passed a special decree to raise the wages of 1,400,000 miners. The tariff rates, which constitute their guaranteed wages, are to go up by an average of 27 per cent for workers in collieries, by 23 to 24 per cent for workers in open pits and by 18 to 20 per cent for those working elsewhere in the industry. Even before this decree was passed, the miners were already the highest paid Soviet workers and enjoyed the shortest (30-hour) week, as well as between 24 to 30 days of paid annual leave depending on their working conditions. They were entitled to annual payments of between 200 per cent of their monthly wage rates or of their basic salaries depending on their uninterrupted work in the industry. Miners receive the highest (30) hundred of the usual, state-subsidized rate elsewhere in Soviet industry, and their pensions have been raised from 140 rubles to 180 rubles a month.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF ARCTIC AREA

Only recently a wide exploration of the Arctic was a matter of long-term perspective, writes Academician Abel Agonbekyan, director of the Institute of Economics and of the Organization at Industrial Production, in the ZINANIYE-SILA magazine. The country lacked the necessary capability—but it has it now. Only a million of a tremendous potential could build in Siberia the Nadezhdinsky iron-and-steel works in Novok, Khokholsk hydroelectric power station, Bilibino nuclear plant, and start exploitation of such huge gasfields as those at Medvezhy and Urengoi.

Transport has been making big strides, too. The construction of big ice-breakers, including atomic ones, and new types of vessels will help cut down costs in the northern areas in shipping up cargo shipments.

Regular year-round navigation on the North Sea Route will make the development of this region still more economical.

Until recently the riches of the Arctic zone were exploited through creation there of enterprises operating on their own in development of separate minerals. The opening of year-round navigation has made it possible to embark on a wide-scale mining of minerals on the basis of a nationwide programme comprising a chain of territorial-industrial complexes.

Some of them are taking shape now, the oilfields continue, for instance, at Timonin-Pechenik. Oil and gas are being extracted in its southern part, which has a developed coal industry. The goal is to develop its northern zone—the Nenets mironomous region. Natural gas is being extracted there, and the plans are to produce condensate and oil.

## HUNTER IS NOT AN ENEMY TO NATURE

Sometimes one hears that hunters and fishermen are not friends but enemies of nature, that their activities contradict the laws of its protection, while hunting is nothing short of an evil. Alexei Korolov, Chairman of the Control Board of the Union of Societies of Hunters and Fishermen of the RSFSR comments in the LENINAYA PROMYSLENNOST newspaper.

I categorically object to the above assertion, he says. There are lots of examples when unjustified bans on

limitations on hunting led to adverse and even tragic consequences for animals and the environment. This happened once in Lithuania where inordinately reduced fox seriously damaged the forests causing losses worth millions of rubles, and then started to die due to lack of food.

There are examples of a different kind, he stresses. In 1970 the Russian Federation had 178,000 elk, but 215,000 of them were shot until the year 1980. It would seem that by the elementary arithmetic elk should have completely disappeared from those parts, but in fact there are now 38,000 more of them than a decade ago. Yearly nature grows a vast "harvest" of animals and birds, the timely "harvesting" of which is not only profitable but a real must.

On the other hand, we must correctly determine the size of this "harvest" so that hunting would not damage the main bulk of the animals. The number of the game shot given their optimal density must equal their yearly increase. Such calculations are obligatory in modern hunting preserves. Their implementation easily solves the question in practically all cases whether hunting should be or not, he concludes.

## NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS IS NOT A HANDICAP

According to medical statistics, between 25 and 30 per cent of the people in this country are near-sighted. This is an ailment that worries many people and is a handicap to their children when they grow up, as it narrows down their choice of a career, writes Professor Veniamin Volkov, Chief of the Ophthalmology Department of the Leningrad Medical Academy in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

The reason for this lies in what I believe to be a wrong view and understanding of near-sightedness, writes the Professor. A view, what is more, that is based on an incorrect knowledge of the elements of biology. Near-sightedness is but one variant of the normal development of the eye.

No one is surprised to see people with white, black or yellow skin. The colour of our hair varies from white to red or jet black. Some people are tall, while others are of low stature. Such variation also applies to near-sightedness.

The holder among my colleagues maintain that in the near future we shall overcome near-sightedness in children. I believe this to be too wishful thinking. After all, no one would say that we should all be giants. What on earth would be the point? The same applies to those who want every human eye to see things clearly in the distance. In order to put this fantastic project into effect, it would be necessary from this alert to cut off a normal

human function. Why should we combat normal human development and human nature itself?

There is absolutely no need, and nor is it possible, to eradicate near-sightedness in children. People hold their work or books at a distance of 30 cm from them. The distance of 30 cm is installed in kindergarten, or even earlier, since the time a baby takes its first steps in its hand. The same distance is required for working of a machine-tool, at a drawing board and in many other places.

The near-sighted are discouraged from taking up many jobs. Indeed it is high time that the list of jobs from which people with this handicap are barred, was reviewed. Professor Volkov believes that out of a hundred near-sighted people, only two or three may turn out to be in need of serious treatment and, perhaps, even of surgery. The other 97-99 should be able to do any job. After all, there are plenty of optical instruments today enabling both far- and near-sighted to see as well as any of us.

## THE THEATRE AND SPECTATOR ARE INSEPARABLE

Kaard Ird, chief director of the Vonevskine Theatre, was among those who recently discussed interrelations between theatre and audience in the THEATRE magazine.

If in some places theatre-goers demand nothing more than entertainment from the theatre, then the theatre in question has to take much of the blame for following the line of least resistance by justifying its repertoire in terms of "spectator demand", Ird argues. If one were to conduct a survey of what sort of drama was popular with audiences, we would find that in a lot of cases, far from straight entertainment, it is the serious play giving food for thought that holds their attention. For instance, the Minsk Russian Theatre's production of "Moby-Dick" and "Human Tragedy", "Richard III" and "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" of the Russian Theatre in Georgia, "Hamlet" of the King's Theatre in Tallinn, and "Peer Gynt" at the Riga Raitis Theatre. The spectator and the theatre are inseparable. The theatre cultivates its audience's taste, and, finds itself in a tricky situation if it fails to keep pace with it. This is a oracles of the theatre, of course, Ird stresses, not of the audience. As for the critic, he is sometimes directed of the spectator that he allegedly does not understand the new unusual scenic language and does not want to learn to understand it. It might be argued that hardly every-one wants to learn "esperanto". Should, therefore, the theatre force its audience to learn the stage language? It decides to use of given moment? Every educational process is both testing and protracted, Ird concludes.

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## Ivars KALNINS

Several years ago, having seen the strikingly handsome Tom in the TV film directed by Jeles Stroits after S. Maugham's play "Theatre", many girls, glancing at their boy-friends, thought: "Vasya! where do such absolutely irresistible, impeccably dressed-up princes come from? Will in one day Ivars Kalnins, an actor at the Riga Art Theatre in Latvia, become the idol of female audiences, and so outstanding phenomenon in the film world. The success was due to his perfect looks of a superstar lover and his perfectly polished acting technique.

Of course, he is charming, but he is also very good natured, and likes to talk about himself. Watching this elegant handsome young man it is difficult to take in that he started working at 14—as a fitter at a farm depot, as an electrician, and a mechanic. He went to evening school and played in a pop music group. His younger sister insisted, however, that he should try himself out as an actor, and so he went to an amateur studio run by Riga Film Studios. Thus began his career as an actor.

Having played a number of young lovers in films, Ivars developed a violent hatred for such parts. Strange, as it may seem, he felt completely at home in the difficult and dangerous parts of high-society, charming heart-rogues. Tom in "Theatre", the rich heir in Gumer Cilinskis' film "Early Bust", the party-leader captivator of wealthy women in the TV film "Police, Police, Moscow Police"—all these characters are brilliant to the right degree of intelligence and presence. They all came so close to the heart of the actor that he resorted to virtuosity to escape from the very real danger of going from a totally real and loathable "retro" to a very witty parody of himself. His "dressed-up" mask always been a mask, and as in the case of comedies, he sometimes takes it off to talk to his audience, maybe subtly, by a motion of his head or a look.

And, suddenly, having tested out all the strength of his amiable irony on his spectators, the actor again turned back to his earlier genre.



This time he was seen in a TV version of Kalnins' opera "Silva", directed by Yan Frid (Leningrad). He played the role of Edwin. "I did this for a number of reasons," the actor says. "Firstly, according to the very my career in films has developed, opera should have been passed on. But it didn't. I found myself unable to take hold of the proffered opportunity. Besides, I love music and have always wished to work in a musical genre. I wanted to check what I could do in this 'high' art, and to work alongside wonderful actors: Pavel Kadochnikov, Vasily Solomin, Igor Dmitriyev."

The experiment was a success. In the opera genre Kalnins is equally perfect, natural, elegant, and psychologically accurate. He has also completed two detective films, is working on a part in a psychological drama, and is preparing for a role in another musical comedy.

Vera ZHILTOVA

## COUNTRY'S THEATRES TO CHILDREN

The 2nd nationwide week, "Theatre-to Children and Young People", has opened in Moscow with Hartel's ballet "Vain Precautions".

The Moscow's Yunny Zritel Theatre has put on a retrospective play, "Through the Years", featuring scenes from all the works it has produced throughout 60 years. The Central Children's Theatre came up with a new production of "Papa, Mama and Me."

By tradition, the holiday involves, apart from over 100 children's and puppet theatres, the country's all "adult" theatres, whose repertoire features hundreds of plays for youth audiences.

Apart from plays, the theatres will hold "Open Days" introducing children to the way plays are produced. The children will visit theatrical workshops producing scenery, and meet actors, directors and artists.

## GREEK PRIZE FOR NOVEL ABOUT GORKY

Writer Mitos Alexandropoulos has been awarded the 1981 Greek state literary prize for his two-volume novel, "The Breed and the Book", about the Russian writer Maxim Gorky. In the past five years, Greek publishers have produced a whole series of Alexandropoulos' works on Russian literature. Among them are a three-volume "History of Russian Literature", a collection of essays entitled "Five Russian Classics", the co-

vel, "Scenes From the Life of Maxim the Greek", and a book about the Russian cities along the Volga — "From Moscow to Moscow". Greeks have high praise for his translations of ancient Russian classics. In 1978, Alexandropoulos received the Gorky Award from the USSR Union of Writers.

Not long ago Alexandropoulos' latest novel, "Larger than Liberty", about Anton Chekhov, was published by Synchro Epoch.



The El-Candil folkloric group from Spain gave its first performance in Moscow within the programme of Madrid Days jointly sponsored for the first time by Moscow City Soviet and Madrid Municipal Council.

Photo by Andri Stepanov

## WHAT'S ON!

November 28-30

## THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo). 28 (mat), 29 (mat) — Variety concert. 29 (eve) — Concert by the Alexandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 28 (eve) — Borodin, "Prince Igor" (opera). 30 — Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 28 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera). 29 (mat) — Corelli, Torelli, Mozart, Rameau, "These Fascinating Sounds" (ballet). 29 (eve) — Handel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera).

Slaviansky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 28 — Double-bill: Tchaikovsky "Iolanthe" (opera); Tchaikovsky, "Francesca da Rimini" (ballet). 29 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet). 29 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 30 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 28 (aft) — Glazkov,

## FILMS

Vasily and Vasilisa (Mosfilm Studio). A screen adaptation of Valentin Rasputin's story about a Russian woman, who withstood all hardships. Cinema: "Rossiya" (Pushkinskaya St). Metro Pushkinskaya. "Night Witcher" to the sky (Gorky Film Studio).

About heroic deeds of the pilots of the 48th Tyumen air regiment during the Great Patriotic War.

## BUSINESS



## LAST INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR 1981

The 1981 programme for international exhibitions organized by Expositur draws to a close with the Microbioprom-81, "Equipment and Processes in Microbiological Production" exhibition, sponsored by the department of the microbiological industry at the USSR Council of Ministers. This is the second time that this exhibition has been held in the Soviet Union.

On display are equipment and technological schemes for obtaining protein from oil and gas, fermented and bacterial prepara-

tions, fodder antibiotics and vitamins, equipment for purifying effluent and gas discharge in microbiological production, quality control instruments for microbiological products, laboratory equipment for microbiological production as well as samples of products of microbiological synthesis.

150 firms from 18 countries—Austria, Britain, Hungary, the GDR, Denmark, Italy, Holland, Norway, the USA, Finland, France, the FRG, Switzerland,

Sweden, Japan, and Spain—will be displaying their goods till December 3, at Pavillon No. 1 of the Krasnaya Pressa exhibition complex.

Their products reflect current trends in science, technology and biotechnology, for instance, automobiles and computerization of production and research; the introduction of gene engineering techniques for developing useful properties of microorganisms, plants and animals, as well as other trends.

## TOWARDS MUTUAL BENEFIT

"We are convinced that the visit to the FRG by Leonid Brezhnev will help the further development of mutual trade and economic relations between the USSR and the FRG," said Klaus Liesen, a prominent West German industrialist, Chairman of the Ruhrgebiets AG energy concern, in a TASS interview. Liesen stressed that his firm has been cooperating with the Soviet Union for 12 years.

In the Ruhrgebiets AG office, an agreement was signed on the basic terms for the delivery of Soviet natural gas to the firm. Under this agreement, 10,500 million cu m of natural gas are to be delivered annually over a 25 year period beginning in 1984.

At a press conference held after the signing ceremony was over, representatives for the Soviet and West German sides noted that the agreement represented a continuation of long-term mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG.

## ICC congress in Manila

Over fifteen hundred representatives of business circles from more than 70 states were attending the congress of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), which has taken place in the capital of the Philippines, Manila. Delegations of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and Hungary attended the congress as observers. The ICC congress is the supreme body of the business circles of the industrially

developed capitalist states and many developing countries. President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines made a speech at the opening of the ICC congress. He spoke for restructuring of international economic relations on the principles of equality and justice, for elimination of discrimination and protectionism in trade, for better mutual understanding and for development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation between states.

## Parfume Rochas displays new product

The French firm of Parfume Rochas, via the Moscow branch of the Franco-Soviet chamber of commerce, has exhibited a new perfume product, Macassar, for men, in Moscow.

In an "MNI" interview, Jean-Robert Bindschedler, Parfume Rochas's regional director, said that his firm hoped to interest its main Soviet partner—Rosnivalyutorg in Macassar for men. He noted that since 1975 there had been a steady growth in deliveries of perfume, toilet water, and other products to the USSR. According to estimates, the firm's 1981 exports will show a 15 per cent increase over those for this year. Apart from this, under a recent agreement, this

country is to receive supplies of perfumery via clearance with Syria. M. Jean-Robert Bindschedler believes that other similar deals, as well as compensation agreements are possible in the future.

## Contacts and contracts

© The Permanent CMEA Commission on Food Industry has held its regular session in Havana. It has discussed the implementation of the long-term purpose-oriented programme for cooperation in agriculture and foodstuff industry.

© In Moscow, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Hungarian television network recently signed a working protocol on cooperation in television for 1982-1983.

## Intourist news

At a conference of tourist agents

A conference of representatives of travel firms cooperating with Intourist has ended in Moscow. At seminars and talks they discussed questions of further development of international travel exchange, concrete terms and forms of cooperation. The foreign guests focused on the prospects of development of foreign tourism in the USSR. The representatives of 450 firms from 34 countries spoke of the commercial terms of cooperation with Intourist.

The guests were taken to see the Moscow sights and met city Mayor Vladimir Promyslov.

A feature of the conference was the fact that it attracted many new firms willing to expand travel exchange with the Soviet Union, among them many firms from the USA, Canada and some other countries.

For more detail read the supplement to the "Moscow News" issue No. 48 specially covering the conference.

## USSR SYMPHONY

## ORCHESTRA PLAYS IN THE GDR

A musical festival dedicated to the art of Schumann in the GDR has been timed to coincide with the unveiling of a new concert hall in Leipzig.

Among the world's largest orchestras attending the festival is

the USSR Symphony Orchestra conducted by Yevgeni Svetlanov. It is to perform pieces from Russian and foreign classics, and music by Soviet composers. They are to perform the Second Symphony by Chopin as well.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Literature. A publishing house in Kishinev, the capital of Moldavia, has brought out the first ever Soviet collection of musical works by Dmitry Kantemir, the 17th-century Russian encyclopaedist and noted state figure. It comprises 40-odd compositions which established Kantemir's reputation as a virtuoso player of eastern instruments, as a folklorist and composer. He devised a notation system, making use of 33 letters of the Arabic alphabet for writing down his works.

Cinema. A screen version of Pyotr Dosyayevsky's story, "The Uncle's Dream", featuring popular Moscow actors and marking the writer's 60th anniversary was shown recently on Central TV. Several other films have been made in the Soviet Union based on Dosyayevsky's works, for instance, "The Karamazov Brothers", "Crime and Punishment", "The Idiot", etc., which have been a success both at home and abroad.

## DIONYSIUS WORKED FAST

The generally held theory that Dionysius, the icon-painter, took a year to paint the frescoes in the Church of the Nativity of the Virgin at the Pechora Monastery in the Vologda Region, has been disproved by restoration at present at work in the monastery. They have discovered that the painter, in fact, finished the fresco in 34 days.

One of the arguments in favour of the one-year theory was the sheer amount of painting accomplished by Dionysius, who covered nearly two hundred square metres of the walls and vaults of the monastery with frescoes. This theory was also

supported by an inscription giving the date on which work on the frescoes began. Dionysius himself and, indirectly, Archbishop Tikhon, helped to establish the authenticity of the thirty-four day theory. For Dionysius wrote that he had completed the work "under Archbishop Tikhon" who died in January 1503—i.e. much sooner than the fresco was previously believed to have been finished.

As for the large space covered by the frescoes, it is known that Dionysius was helped by his son Vladimir and Feodosy.

## Maly's first

## night of 'Foma Gordeyev'

The Maly Drama Theatre in Moscow has staged Maxim Gorky's novel "Foma Gordeyev". The director of the performance, Boris Lvov-Anokhin, says that though this is a new version of the play, the main thing about it is careful approach to Gorky's style and spiritual experience, more attention being specially emphasized. The responsibility of a personality before society is what we were trying to show in the play.

The title role was played by young Bochkaryov, also engaged in the play are famous Bystritskaya, Kayurov, Nifonova, Samoilov and others.

Bochkaryov as Foma Gordeyev. Photo by Mikhail Simkov



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